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## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

### UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION.

#### Report of the 29th Annual Convention Held at Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 13-15, 1898.

DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

The 29th annual meeting of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union was called to order at 10:30 a.m., Sept. 13, in the Commercial Club Room at Omaha, Nebr., by the President, George W. York, of Illinois.

Prayer was offered by A. I. Root, of Ohio, after which, in the absence of O. O. Poppleton, of Florida, the following paper, written by him, was read by the Secretary:

#### Honey-Production in Our New West Indian Possessions—Cuba and Porto Rico.

The coming Americanization of Cuba and Porto Rico presents many interesting problems to us as a people. This is especially true with bee-keepers. With some, because of a contemplated removal to one of those islands; and to all, because of the inevitable effect on our business. It is possible my two years' experience in Cuba enables me to give some idea of the good and bad features to be found there, but I understand better than almost any one else, that the subject can only be skimmed in an essay like this.

Cuba is without doubt one of the finest honey countries in the world. I consider it as fully the equal of California, and in some respects superior. Should Cuba be annexed to the United States, thus not only doing away with all duties on honey shipped to this country, and duties on hives and implements from this country, but in time improve facilities for transportation all over the island itself, it will, I think, affect the honey markets of this country far more than the great crops from California have yet done. It is well for us to look these facts squarely in the face.

At present there is a Cuban export duty of 6 cents, and an American import duty of 20 cents per gallon—over 2 cents per pound—on honey from there. These duties and the wretched government of the island itself, are what has kept our markets from being flooded with Cuban honey. Remove these two conditions and the result is plain.

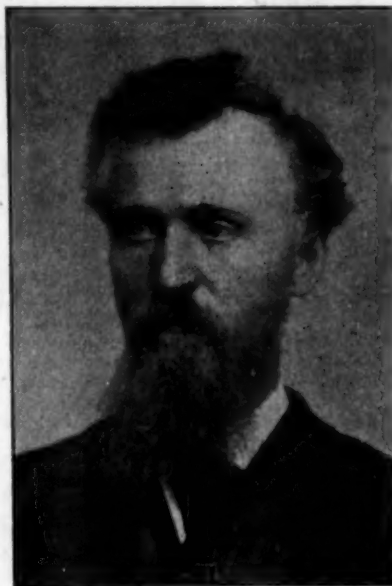
There are but few movable-comb apiaries in Cuba—so far as I know, less than a dozen in all. Nearly all of them are managed, if not owned, by Americans. It is exceedingly difficult to get reliable statistics of the amount of honey annually produced at these apiaries, but from such facts and figures as I did get while there, and since, I judge that any well managed apiary of 300 or more colonies is safe for a yield of from 40,000 to 70,000 pounds of honey each season. As there are chances for locating such apiaries all over the island, it can be easily seen what an enormous harvest can be obtained.

One great advantage Cuba has over any other place I

know of, is that an entire failure to secure a fair crop is almost if not quite unknown. As well as I can learn, the poorest crops will be fully as much as 50 percent of the largest crops. All bee-keepers can fully understand the advantage of these conditions.

The principal disadvantages are, the duties already mentioned, and the bad roads, making it so costly and difficult getting honey to a shipping port. The last difficulty is so great that many owners of bee-gum apiaries in the interior of the island—so I have been repeatedly informed—practice saving only the wax for sale, pouring large amounts of honey on the ground to waste.

While there are scores of trees and plants yielding some honey, the great bulk of the crop comes from a plant, or rather vine, known to American readers of our bee-periodicals as bell-flower or compansa. Its Cuban name is Aguinaldo (literally, "a Christmas present," so-called because of its being in full bloom at Christmas time). Scientifically it is a *Convolvulus* (not a *Campanula*, as was figured in one of our periodicals several years ago); genus, *Ipomoea*; species, *Sidaefolia*. The few species of the genus found in the United States are known as "morning-glories," only one of which,



O. O. Poppleton.

*Ipomoea Batatas* (sweet potato) is of material value to the human race. All the species of the genus I know of are vines with heart-shaped leaves, and bell-shaped flowers, the one which furnishes so much honey in the West India islands being the most profuse bloomer of them all. At times the bloom is so abundant that hedges and stone fences look like snowbanks from a distance. It commences to bloom late in November, continuing until in February, January being the month of greatest bloom, with December a close second. The quality of its honey is good, color white, with good body and rather

mild and pleasant flavor. It is the equal of white clover honey in color and body, and in flavor I would rank it as next to that best of all honeys.

Other plants and trees furnish some honey, but the royal palm is of the most value, I think; not because it gives any surplus honey, but because it yields every day in the year, and seems to be the only source of honey from May to September. Many colonies, unless fed, will starve to death during the summer, and many more would but for this tree.

Large apiaries have been the rule in Cuba, all movable-comb apiaries I know of having 300 to 600 colonies in one locality. I think this is a mistake, but I had no chance to learn whether smaller apiaries would be better.

I think it will readily be seen from what I have written that the main points one needs to look well to, when deciding on a location in those islands, are:

1st. A locality with plenty of aguinaldo and royal palms.

2nd. Nearness to a port from which honey can be shipped to a market.

3rd. Very close proximity to a railroad or a good macadamized road leading to a port.

While there are other desirable conditions that should be secured in a location if possible, these three I have given are the most important.

My personal experience was in the country a few miles west of Havana, but, as well as I can learn, conditions are very similar in the other parts of Cuba, and also in Porto Rico.

I have not attempted to go into details of bee-keeping in Cuba, as it would be useless to attempt it in a paper like this. Many of the details it would be well for any one who expects to go there to know, can be found in an article commencing on page 539 of *Gleanings* for 1889. O. O. POPPLETON.

H. Lathrop (Wis.)—Mr. Poppleton says nothing about foul brood, of which I understand there is a great deal in Cuba.

F. Danzenbaker (D. C.)—A great drawback to bee-keeping in Cuba, to one not accustomed to a residence there, is the large number of mosquitoes, they being so numerous at times as to literally cover the sides of houses.

Dr. C. C. Miller (Ill.) spoke of the duties on honey and the price of it, and thought if the duty was removed entirely, altho much more honey would be sent to the United States, it would not make more than half a cent a pound in the price of our honey, but thought it not likely that the duty would be removed.

E. Whitcomb (Nebr.) thought it would not take much patriotism to receive what honey might be sent from Cuba, and doubted if it would affect the price of our honey at all. Climate has much to do with the flavor of honey; a warm climate producing that of inferior quality, and a colder climate producing honey of a much better flavor.

L. D. Stilson (Nebr.)—A soldier with the army in Cuba recently told me that we had no reason to fear Cuban honey, for it is much inferior to that produced in this country.

E. E. Root (Ohio)—I like the flavor of alfalfa honey; Southern honey has a strong flavor which is liked by some.

Mr. Stilson thought that perhaps the strong flavor of Southern honey comes from honey-dew.

A. I. Root (Ohio)—I have sampled honey, and did not find it insipid, but strong. Some Cuban honey I like. Some Southern honey has a peculiar flavor that I like. Most localities yield both good and poor honey.

Mr. Danzenbaker—Children like strong-flavored honey, but older people usually like the light-colored honeys the best. I have sold a great deal of honey in Washington that came from North Carolina and Virginia, and it was as white and good as any honey.

Joshua Terry (Utah)—We don't find alfalfa honey insipid as some seem to think it is. We think it is good, and prefer it to any other kind of honey.

J. S. Scott (Utah)—My chief experience with bees has been in Utah, where there is an abundance of alfalfa. We do not think the honey is either insipid or strong. Sweet clover blooms at the same time that many other honey-plants bloom, so we don't get any distinctive sweet clover honey. I like the sweet clover flavor, and all in our region prefer it to alfalfa.

Dr. A. B. Mason (Ohio)—Last season I had about 1,500 pounds of extracted sweet clover honey. It was not extracted until the combs were well sealed. It weighed only 11½ pounds to the gallon, and I didn't call it first-class honey altho it was even whiter than white clover honey. Having a few hundred pounds of it left over to this season, and being candied, I melted it in a sun wax-extractor. Its flavor was much improved by the process, and the weight was increased to 12 pounds to the gallon. I used to think with Mr. Muth, that

extracted honey could be ripened in cans so as to be of as good quality as if ripened on the hive, but I quit that belief some time ago, but with this season's experience I am led to believe that it can be ripened, and its flavor improved by giving it a good heating in a solar extractor.

Dr. H. L. Miller (Nebr.)—I have on hand now perhaps 1,500 pounds of extracted sweet clover honey. It was green when extracted. I thought it was ready for extracting, but it was green, and I would not offer it to my customers. I have put the most of that through the sun wax-extractor this summer, and it is nice. I know it is sweet clover honey, for I could smell it through the side of the hive, as you can basswood honey. It has a peculiar, disagreeable smell. I think Mr. Root is probably right when he says it was not ripe. I put it through the sun wax-extractor, as I say, and it weighs about 12½ pounds to the gallon; it would weigh only about 11½ pounds to the gallon before.

#### HONEY SAMPLES AND QUESTIONS.

Mr. Stilson—If it is the wish of this convention I think it would be advisable to have samples of the various kinds of honey placed on our table for discussion. I do not think it would be a very great trouble to get it. Some of us are connected with the Exposition here, and we can get samples of everything.

Dr. C. C. Miller—I move that it be expressed as the wish of this convention that we have samples of as many kinds of honey as possible placed upon our table for examination and discussion.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Mr. Stilson was appointed by the President as a committee of one to secure such samples.

Dr. Mason—In regard to the work of the convention on questions, I move that a committee be appointed to whom all questions shall be referred, and that they select some one person to answer each question.

The motion was carried, and the committee appointed later on consisted of Dr. Mason, Ernest R. Root and Harry Lathrop.

#### DISCUSSION ON HONEY CONTINUED.

A. I. Root—When I was in Salt Lake City I tasted samples of sweet clover honey, and I think I published in my report that it was equal in looks and flavor to any honey in the world. If they have some of that sweet clover comb honey here to-day I predict that the majority will agree with me that it is equal to any honey. The taste and smell will decide whether it is sweet clover honey or not. The taste is very much like chewing the dried plant, or chewing the seeds, and when taken out is apt to be so rank as to be offensive. Basswood and sweet clover honey is disagreeable when it is taken out, but after it has been thoroughly ripened most people think it very good. It is the same with sweet clover as with almost any other kind of honey. Well ripened honey, both sweet clover and alfalfa, I should say was equal to any white clover honey.

Dr. Mason—I have taken but little comb honey this year. One of our boys is a splendid judge of honey—eats it at every meal. I took some sweet clover honey this year, but it is mixt with honey-dew and looks dark, and when I offered him some in sections he didn't want it, but I told him to taste it. He did so, and then said I could give him all of that I had a mind to. It was just discolored with honey-dew. It was thoroughly ripened and really rich.

Mr. Danzenbaker—In the city of Washington, where I sell honey, I have a chance to notice the tastes of different people from different parts of the country. A person will come from the State of New York and ask if I have any buckwheat honey; if from Virginia, he wants blue thistle; if from Ohio, white clover. It seems they like the kind of honey they had when they were children at home, as the German likes his sauer-kraut and his beer. I have been up to New York and found that they could sell buckwheat honey to a good many people. Where we live buckwheat doesn't produce any honey. I have kept bees a good many years, and I could not say that I ever saw any buckwheat honey that they put into the sections. Other things bloom at the same time and yield honey, but the buckwheat produces no honey. We could smell it sometimes outside the hives, but we could not find it inside. I don't like it at all, but New York people all relish it. I think sometimes it is a good thing that the people have a relish for the thing that grows where they live, and where they are brought up. This matter of taste for a particular honey depends a great deal upon whether they had it from childhood or not.

Mr. Cameron—I offered some honey to a person last fall, and he couldn't eat it; said it made him sick. That has suggested to me a question: Is it the honey that makes people



sick, or what is it? I want to ask these doctors what it is about honey that makes people sick? Is it some peculiar kind of honey?

Dr. C. C. Miller—There is peculiar honey and there are peculiar people. Sometimes it is the honey and sometimes the patient.

Pres. York—When I first met Dr. Peiro he told me could not eat honey; that it made him sick. I gave him some honey, and he could eat it all right. He had been getting the glucosed article, and of course it made him sick.

A Member—Doesn't pure honey sometimes make people sick?

Mr. Cameron—I have noticed that comb honey sometimes makes people sick. I didn't know but it might have been poisoned by bee-poison—by the bees crawling over it and depositing the poison from their stings. Will that make people sick? I notice in opening hives sometimes, especially if it is a little cold, that the bees run around with their stings out, and the poison will no doubt be deposited on the combs. It may be it is that which makes people sick. It might not make all people sick, but I presume it will some.

A. I. Root—There were some boys who cut a bee-tree in our county and they ate all they possibly could, and the honey made them all sick. I ate a lot of the honey—rather more than I do usually, and it didn't make me sick at all. I was familiar with it, and knew how much to eat; it didn't hurt me. A person that has not eaten any honey for a good while—a good many years—might be made sick if he would go to work and eat as those boys did, even pure honey.

Mr. Whitcomb—You will find people who are not able to eat honey at all.

Dr. Mason—There is no doubt but that eating too much honey will make people sick. There are some people who can't eat any without being made sick. But some of us know that there is a very simple remedy for that. When the children of Israel were going into the Land of Promise, they were told that it would be a land flowing with milk and honey. If persons who are made sick by honey will take milk with it, it won't affect them that way.

E. S. Miles (Iowa)—I would like to give my experience. My two brothers cut a bee-tree one time when they were not used to honey, and of course they ate too much—they ate all they wanted, and my mother also ate of it, and it made them all so sick they thought they were going to die. They drank milk with it, and they thought it was the milk that did it. Since I have been producing honey it agrees with them whether they drink milk or whether they don't. It looks to me as if in that case they simply ate too much. If they ate too much no doubt the milk wouldn't save them. I think a person should be temperate in using honey when he isn't used to it, the same as with everything else. Persons who are used to honey could eat a good deal more than those who are not.

Dr. C. C. Miller—The question was asked whether it is not the poison of the bee-stings on the honey that makes people sick. The latest investigations I think show that the poison of the bee-sting is something separate and distinct from the formic acid. There is formic acid in honey, but I am not so sure that there is any real bee-poison in honey. The statement is made that the bees in crawling over the combs when they are disturbed will thrust out their stings with drops of poison on them. I very much doubt whether those drops of poison are ever deposited on the combs; and if it were, I think it would evaporate. The formic acid that is in honey gets there through the blood of the bee. I doubt whether anything gets into the honey through the sting of the bee; I think that an utter and entire mistake. The formic acid gets into the honey through the blood of the bee; we find it there, and it is a useful part of the honey. One of the good things about honey is the formic acid in it. Don't let us make a mistake by saying that the honey is poisoned by the bee-stings.

Dr. Mason—Is there formic acid in the poison that comes from the sting?

Dr. C. C. Miller—As I understand it the latest investigations show that the poison in the bee-sting is entirely separate from the formic acid. Formerly it was said that the formic acid was the poison; but that is not so understood now.

Mr. Whitcomb—Perhaps there is an explanation as to why honey taken from bee-trees makes people sick. When the tree is cut open and the bees aroused, their first instinct is to save everything they can, and they run around over the combs with the stings thrust out, and little drops of poison may fall upon the combs and get into the honey. Honey taken by the old-fashioned robbing process, where the bees are allowed to run over the combs and the poison runs off of the sting, will make people sick. I don't know but that sometimes a single drop of the poison might kill a person, taken either into the stomach or into the circulation. We ought to be careful to

keep it out of the honey. I have had cases under my observation where people could not take a teaspoonful of honey without making them sick, if it were taken by the robbing process, while honey taken by the bee-escape process would not affect them. There was a case of a lady in Chicago who had been from a child unable to eat any honey. I took some honey up to the house at night and she ate of it—ate as much as any of us. There was also another case at our State fair where a man who had not been able to eat honey before, ate of it several times there, and reported that it hadn't made him sick. In the robbing process, or in cutting bee-trees, the bees rush over the honey and run the sting out, and small particles of poison may drop on the combs.

Dr. C. C. Miller—Whilst not desiring to contradict that, I want to add an interrogation point. It is not settled that the poison does not get into the honey, but it is possible that Mr. Root's explanation should go along with that—that when honey is taken from a bee-tree by the robbing process people may take an unusual amount of it, and that unusual amount is enough to account for their being made sick, without any poison in the case.

Mr. Whitcomb—If I find that honey taken by the robbing process makes people sick, while honey taken by the bee-escape process does not, I don't see how to account for it in any other way than by supposing that honey has been poisoned.

Dr. Mason—I want to take Dr. Miller's interrogation point away. That matter, so far as I am concerned, is settled. I have sometimes eaten of this poison. I have been stung several times on the tongue, and have felt the sickness coming on without any doubt. In uncapping, I have the habit of chewing on the cappings, and sometimes I have unconsciously put a bee into my mouth. I have often felt the sickness coming over me, without any doubt from the effects of the poison. I know what it is.

The convention then adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

[Continued next week.]

## CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

### Using Two-Story Brood-Chambers—Division-Boards.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

The editor of the Bee-Keepers' Review quotes the question and answer about using two-story brood-chambers (American Bee Journal, page 486), and comments as follows:

"It seems to me that some of us are not looking at this matter in the right light. Dr. Miller's idea, if I understand him, is something like this: In order to get honey we must have bees. The more bees the more honey. If the queen has filled all the available cells in eight frames, give her more in an additional story; then you will get more bees, and, consequently, more honey. I think this is correct reasoning. I agree with it. But, Doctor, let's go a little farther. A queen that has eight combs well filled with brood just at the approach of the honey harvest, will not fill eight more so full as another queen would have filled them if she had had them early in the spring.

"To put it in a different shape, if a man is going to put his capital into an extra hive and set of combs for each of his colonies, he will get more bees, and, consequently, more honey, if he has a queen for each of these new hives; in short, if he has them occupied by regular colonies. The profitable keeping of bees does not depend so much upon having each queen occupied to her full capacity, as it does in having the combs and hives occupied to their full capacity."

Editor Hutchinson is one of those men so eminently fair in discussion that it is almost a pleasure to disagree with him. I'm not certain, however, that we can get up any disagreement in the present case. He agrees with me up to a certain point, and then says, "But let's go a little farther." Very well, Mr. Hutchinson, I've gone a little farther with you, and think your reasoning correct. I agree with it.

Now, "let's go a little farther." After going over the ground you have gone, the time comes that has come with very many of us—perhaps with the majority of us—when we desire no more increase, have all the bees we think our pasturage will stand, and want all the honey we can get with a given amount of bees and a given amount of labor. We want

to reduce labor to a minimum, and produce honey to a maximum.

I think it is agreed that a large colony produces more honey in proportion to the number of bees than a small one. It will also consume less honey in a year in proportion to the number of bees than a small one. Suppose my field is such that its limit will be reached if I have 5,000,000 bees in the season. I may give extra stories, and have 75 colonies with 66,666 bees in each, or I may take the plan you suggest, and have 100 colonies with 50,000 bees in each. The 75 stronger colonies will consume less and store more than the 100 weaker ones, and the 75 will take less labor than the 100. So when you have all your field will bear, the profitable keeping of bees does not depend so much upon having the combs and hives occupied to their full capacity as it does on having each queen occupied to her full capacity; in other words, having as strong colonies as possible.

#### IS THERE DANGER OF MISUNDERSTANDING?

On page 437 of this journal, "Illinois" says: "I have the dovetail hive, and have put the division-board in the middle of the frames. Is that the right place for it? If not, where does it belong?" I replied: "Put in all the frames, crowd them all close to one side, then put the dummy close up against the last frame." Critic Taylor refers to this in the Bee-Keepers' Review, heading the item, "Instruction that might possibly be misunderstood by a novice," and says:

"With such frames as the Doctor uses that advice would no doubt be sufficient, even for one as wanting in experience as 'Illinois' is, but with the common hanging frame used by most of the beginners who read the Doctor's replies, one can imagine what a deplorable mess would be made in carrying out these instructions."

Allow me to correct a wrong impression on your part, Mr. Taylor, by saying that most of the frames now in use in my hives are "common hanging frames," and I am familiar with them through many years' use, and know very well what a mess would be made by crowding them close to one side. But there was no common hanging frame in the question. "Illinois" specially mentions a dovetail hive with a division-board. I very much doubt whether most of the beginners who read my replies use common hanging frames, as you suppose, and still more do I doubt whether any beginner during the present year has received a dovetail hive with division-board and common hanging frames. Even supposing common hanging frames were in the case, the danger of being misled would be largely averted by the remark following, which reads:

"If the hive were made just wide enough to take in the frames. . . . But there will be a space between the dummy and the side of the hive. . . . That gives play enough for the dummy so it can be easily be taken out."

Mr. Taylor, let me give a hypothetical case: On page 281 of the Review, speaking of boiling foul-broody honey, you say: "I consider 15 minutes boiling sufficient; having first added an equal amount of water." Now, suppose I should say, "That is 'instruction that might possibly be misunderstood by a novice.' 'An equal amount' in the place in which it stands might be understood as meaning 15 minutes. 'Imagine what a deplorable mess would be made' if the novice should pour water into the honey at any ordinary rate, for the space of 15 minutes. If I should say that, you would probably call me hypercritical. I think the danger of misunderstanding in the case of my advice is just as remote as in that of yours. I don't say you are hypercritical. But if any one else does, I make no promise to defend you."

McHenry Co., Ill.



### The Queen-Excluder and Its Inventor.

BY F. GREINER.

[Continued from page 614.]

Now to return to Mr. Hannemann again. He was so taken up with the superiority of his system and management that he could see but little good in any other; and, being ignorant as to the conditions in other lands, notably North America, he showed mistrust of everything that was reported from here. He says, for instance, at the close of the article of his, written in 1879:

"And while my results, as shown, seem meager by the side of such yields as are reported by an Adam Grimm, I am satisfied with them because mine really exist. Grimm's are only on paper."

Our older readers will remember who Adam Grimm was. He was a pioneer in American apiculture; he made more money with bees than any one else—at least in his time. His

writings always had the mark of honesty upon them, and I never heard a word against his character. I took it upon myself to make a reply in the Bienen-Zeitung (this must have been in 1880), explaining to the German bee-keepers Hannemann's alleged mysteries of American bee-keeping. Hannemann, for instance, couldn't comprehend how there could be room for 27 boxes weighing 130 pounds, on a hive having 24x15 inches of top surface. Grimm had reported such a yield from a single 10-frame Langstroth hive, such as was then commonly used. Hannemann had evidently never heard of tiering up nor of removing full boxes and replacing with empty ones, so he could not understand how the thing was possible, and at once jumped at the conclusion, "It is all a lie, a great humbug," and, worst of all, says so before the thousands of German readers. He reasoned thus:

"One hundred and thirty pounds of comb honey would occupy a space of 3,500 cubic inches. To give this amount of room to a colony occupying a hive of 2,500 capacity is an impossibility, as every one can see. Furthermore, it is impossible for one colony of bees to fill such a space with combs and honey outside of the hive. It would require, with a six-weeks continuous honey-flow, 9 kilograms (19 4/5 pounds) of worker-bees. No queen is capable of producing this amount of bees in so small a hive, nor, for that matter, if ever so large a hive."

Well, a good many of us who have been long in the business have now and then had these phenomenal years and yields. We know from experience that it is possible for a colony to fill a space of 3,500 cubic inches with combs and honey. We have had these cases under our own hand, and what we have seen with our own eyes can by no theory be reasoned out of existence. Facts are stubborn things.

Another point Mr. Hannemann was trying to make out of Grimm's reports was, that the climate must be unsuitable for bee-keeping here, for a neighbor of Grimm had 99 colonies out of 100 frozen to death one winter. Here Mr. Hannemann overlooks the fact that, altho a country may have very severe winters, and actually freeze the bees (a condition I cannot imagine, however), yet the summers may be warm, flowers may be plentiful, and the meteorological conditions very favorable for the secretion of nectar. There is no doubt that a mild climate is favorable for the wintering of bees, and most of us wish we had that; but what of the hard winters? Are we helpless? Why has God given us our intelligence? Have we no means to combat the zero weather? Why! if necessary we would bring about a condition of 90° in the shade every day in the year, as Herr Weygandt has proven with his heated bee-house. If only the summers are conducive to the welfare of our bees, and the honey-producing blossoms are present, the winter is no objection. Why, I believe we could keep bees away up at the north pole if we could only get there.

Mr. Hannemann expresses his opinion of the North American and his surroundings like this:

"I esteem him highly as a man of progress; but to carry on apiculture successfully there are obstacles in his way that, with all his intelligence and ingenuity, he can never [?] hope to overcome. With steam and machinery he may be able to make very accurately his hives, etc.; but to stock them up requires a good deal of money, so it seems; and, after being stocked up, it requires the right kind of man who must be possessed with love for and knowledge of the bees; he must have an extensive experience, etc. The climate must be suitable for bee-keeping so the colonies will send out a goodly number of swarms; and when these are on hand they must be mated together by forming giant colonies in order to obtain the best results. This is the only way."

The reader may ask here, "Why bring up this after 20 years have past?" Does it not show that even the wise are blind sometimes, and that half of the people do not know what the other half are doing? I write the above principally in the hope of entertaining, perhaps amusing, my bee-keeping friends, and to bring out some good points that may be of value to some of them.

I have no old grudge against Mr. Hannemann, altho I admit I felt somewhat indignant at first. That has all past. I now feel only my indebtedness to him. He was probably excusable for holding an adverse opinion of us American bee-keepers.

In criticising the Hannemann system, and in comparing it with our method, I wish to say this: The methods he pursued were probably all right for his particular environments, and much ahead of anything else known to him then; but, after all, the Yankee could and would greatly improve upon them. We would not only use the extractor, but also furnish the bees much if not all the combs needed. I am sure it would be impracticable to use the giant hives and the cages *a la* Hannemann for the production of section honey, on account



of the pollen that would probably be stored in many of them. But should we pursue the Hannemann method to the letter we should probably make an article of commerce of the pollen harvested, and find a way to preserve it. I think I should sell some of it to Messrs. Perry, Olmstead, and others, who are in need of it for spring feeding.

A further improvement of the Hannemann system would be the liberal use of comb foundation, particularly with the view of preventing the rearing of the millions of useless drones that have to be sifted out and disposed of. Of course, they would make a splendid food for ducks, and I would certainly make use of them in this way if I reared them at all. Finally, I would adopt the Langstroth or Berlepsch frame instead of the bar, *a la Dzierzon*, thus preventing the messy, disagreeable work of cutting out the honey, etc. All these are improvements of the Hannemann system, which suggest themselves to the thinking mind; with them, I believe, Hannemann might double the yield that he has been able to obtain.

I wonder what he would think of such yields as Mr. Lovesy reports in the American Bee Journal, page 452, of a bee-keeper in Salt Lake county, Utah—an average of 363 pounds of extracted; or the yield of J. P. Israel, the champion comb-honey producer of the world, reported to be 662 pounds of comb honey per colony. Such yields are phenomenal indeed. Are they true, or only "on paper?" If Mr. Hannemann has seen the photos of our honey exhibits at the Centennial, or their reproductions, he may now conclude that the North American, with his intelligence and proverbial ingenuity, can well overcome obstacles that seem unconquerable to him, which, however, existed largely in his imagination. If that does not convince him I am afraid nothing will.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture. Ontario Co., N. Y.



### The Evolution of the Bee-Keeping Author.

BY M. O. PANYARD.

The bee-keeping fraternity has within its ranks more authors, contributors and literary people generally to the square inch than can be found among any other class of people in the wide world. There are in the United States 300,000 bee-keepers, and 297,327 (spring count) are contributors and authors.

If a person has no literary aspirations, and does not wish to have, he should refrain from keeping bees. If he has no literary aspirations, and yet would like to have a "few thousand," more or less, he should not neglect to procure a colony to start him off. One colony is sufficient, altho if he desires more they will be of no disadvantage. After obtaining the bees he is now on the broad highway to undying fame. The bee-keeping, would-be author carefully feels his way at first, like a child learning to walk. His first effort is usually addressed to the "Question and Answer" department of some bee-publication, and the following letter is a fair sample:

BEEDOM, Minn., May 29, 1893.

MR. EDITOR—I hav got too swarms of bees. i thot i wood rite a few lines to the Stinger as i think you hav no correspondent hear. i expeck my bees to swarm eny minnit. how can i tak off hunny an not git stung. if you want to winter 200 swarms of bees How big a sullen will it tak. if a man hed 20 tuns of hunny what is the Best way to git the cash fur it.

Yours truely,

ALLIS LOVELY.

He now waits before again trying his hand until he has shed his milk-teeth. In the meantime he has been reading the bee-papers occasionally, and has acquired considerable confidence. He now writes thusly:

BEEDOM, Minn., Sept. 20, 1893.

EDITOR BEE-STINGER—I didn't hav eny succes with my bees this sumer. i think the reports sum mak about big yields is exaggerated. i live hear in the best part of the united staits for bees and i didnt git eny hunny. i think one reson why i faled to git hunny was because i didnt put on eny supers till the trifolium was gon. i forgot it. and when the tjilia Americana was in blum we had a long wet spell so the bees cudn't fly. the solidago, coreopsis, variloid and erysipelas didnt do a thing this fall. i hav got a chance to swap a dubble-barrel shot-gun, laminated barrels, 12 boar, for 10 skips of bees. i think i shal do it, as the gun was a good one once.

Yours truely,

ALLIS LOVELY.

Two years have now past. He has brusht some of the cobwebs from his orthography, chirography and entomology, and has become full-fledged. He now jumps upon the edge of the nest, gaps, spreads his broad wings, and soars away as follows:

BEEDOM, Minn., July 9, 1895.

EDITOR "BEE-STINGER":—I am much gratified at the remarkable advancement that has been made during the past two years

by the bee-keeping fraternity. There is room, however, for still further progress. If the gross ignorance that is manifested by a certain class of would-be bee-keepers could be eliminated from the bee-periodicals, there would be universal rejoicing. How much longer must an already long-suffering public be inflicted with the contributions of ignoramuses who are not familiar with even the rudiments of bee-keeping. I notice in the last issue of the "Stinger" that Spriggins, of Ohio, says, that, "in order to secure straight combs, when using the no-wall comb foundation, the frames must be wired perpendicularly, horizontally, diagonally and considerably." Now, what vile rot that is! He may be able to make novices swallow that, but he can't stuff it down an old experienced bee-keeper like me. Every person that has a grain of common sense, and upon whom Nature has bestowed any favors whatever, knows that if the hives are placed so that the frames extend north and south, straight combs will be the result.

Another idiot, whose name I disdain to mention, asks the following fool question: "I want to winter my bees in the cellar. What shall I do?" I would like to say to him that one of the essential things to do in that case, is to place the bees in the cellar. You can't winter bees successfully in the cellar unless you do this.

I would like to gratify you by dwelling longer upon this subject, but other duties are pressing, so I must forbear until some future time.

Yours truly,

ALLIS LOVELY.

About three years later he writes a book, entitled, "The Apis Mellifica; or a Quick Way to Amass a Fortune," which will be sent to any address, postpaid, upon receipt of 75 cents.



### Something About the "Notre Dame Hive."

BY JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.

The "Notre Dame hive" is the only hive now in use in our apary. It has given entire satisfaction. This hive will, in all probability, supersede all our loose-hanging frame hives on its own merits. It combines all the qualities of the box-hive for safe wintering and breeding up in early spring, and all the facilities of the loose-hanging frame hive for easy and safe manipulation of the frames. Moreover, nearly all loose-hanging frame hives may, by our simple device, which costs but a few cents per hive, be converted into the Notre Dame hive—even those that have bees in them.

As a closed-end or box-hive, when the frames are put in and properly spaced, the hive is contracted, holding the frames so firmly fixt in place that it may be laid on the side, or stood on end, or even inverted, and the frames will not move. Besides, not a particle of air can pass around the ends of the frames.

What about propolis and the sticking of the frames? To avoid this nuisance, to a great extent, the ends of the hive are smeared with tallow before putting in the frames. This may be done by using a thin knife much after the fashion of spreading butter on bread. The spaces between the ends of the frames, on the supports, may also be filled with tallow. All this, however, is not necessary; yet it has proven to be an advantage to the bee-masters.

It requires but about ten seconds of time to expand or contract the Notre Dame hive as desired. When expanding it, tho, it is advisable to expand it just enough to let the frames lift out easily and smoothly; so that in replacing them the bees may not get between the end of the frame and the hive. This hive is always ready to be put on the wagon or cars, because the frames cannot jar out of place. The entrance to the hive is very large when entirely open; but it can, by means of a little slide, be contracted at will to one bee-space.

What about swarming? Are not the bees more liable to swarm from box or closed-end hives? Probably, if confined to eight or ten frames. All the colonies here have a brood-chamber of 16 frames in two stories. Last spring, at fruit blooming, many colonies required 24 frames. Our bees have been watcht closely the last three summers, but during all that time we have failed to get so much as one prime swarm. The only swarms we have had were from nuclei, and colonies that had lost their queens.

We have excellent queens from various first-class breeders. The non-swarming of our bees cannot be attributed to inferior stock. It may be accounted for thus: The hives are made larger by adding frames to accommodate the bees in proportion as they multiply. In this way they always have excellent quarters. They are loath to leave such a fine hive. No swarm has ever been seen to leave our yard. About the first of July many of the colonies are on 40 frames. About this time the *Asilus aestuans*, called in English the hornet-fly, or vulgarly, the hawk-fly or robber-fly, makes its appearance. This species of bee-eaters abounds here. The result is, that in July and August, bees are killed by the mill-

ions. Only the most prolific queens can keep up a strong, fresh force or workers during this season.

The Notre Dame hive is not manufactured here for sale; nor do we keep any other bee-supplies for sale. We want this well understood.

I wish to take advantage of the present opportunity to thank the author of the article headed, "That Detestable Bee-Space," for the valuable hints therein given. The reading of that article set me a-thinking. I worked accordingly, and the result of my experimental labor is the Notre Dame hive—a hive in which bees can be wintered without loss, and with more real satisfaction than in any other way I know of.

[Mr. Chrysostom has written quite a good deal about his hive in the foregoing article, and yet hasn't given many particulars. If he will send a photograph of its parts and a full description, we will be pleased to publish them.—EDITOR.]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

### Nine Interesting Questions and Answers.

1. Do bees require the same amount of syrup to build comb, as they use of honey?
2. When shall I fumigate my comb honey? and how long at a time shall I smoke it?
3. Must I melt down combs any before using again in the sections if they are neither fully built out nor capped?
4. Do you know if the great willow-herb, that Mr. Hutchinson speaks about, will grow around here?
5. Will worms bother sheets of foundation, or cakes of wax?
6. The bees have made some honey that was yellowish in color, and while bringing it into the hive they turned the wax all quite yellow. They have been working on heart's-ease and sneezeweed principally. Can you tell me what it comes from?
7. When do you put the second 8-frame story on in the spring? and what do you do with it at super time?
8. I worked for comb honey this year, and cannot decide which to run for in the future. Can you give me a few suggestions?
9. Would you use 10-frame hives for extracting? or two 8-frame hives until super-time?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. Probably in building a given amount of comb they would require about the same amount of syrup as they would of honey, if the syrup is thick.

2. Fumigate it just as soon as you see little bits of white dust (the work of worms that are yet exceedingly small) on any of the sections. You will find this dust around the edges of the sections, particularly at the lower part, and on the edges of unsealed cells that have little or no honey in them. Sometimes, however, you may find the work begun right on the face of the comb. If a dead bee is present, you may find a worm on it. If you set the brimstone to burning, you may leave it closed up for 24 hours. It isn't a matter of very great exactness. It's a little difficult to know without experience just how much sulphur to use. If you use too little, and find little worms not killed, you can give a heavier dose, but if you use too much it may make the white comb look green.

3. If they are white and clean and the combs entirely empty, use them over again. But to have the combs entirely empty and fit to use again, they must be thoroughly cleaned out dry by the bees before any granulation has taken place. If they are left the least bit sticky, the small quantity of honey left will granulate, and that will affect the new honey that is stored in them. So if you expect to use next year any sections that are now unfilled, better let the bees have access to them right away. If you set them out so the bees can rob them out freely, they'll tear the combs all to pieces. Have the entrance to them so small that only one bee can enter at a time, then you will find them very little torn. If, however, you have a large quantity to be cleaned out, say as many as five or ten sections for each colony in the apiary, then you may expose them fully.

4. Probably not. It seems to require a soil such as is found where large forest fires have been.

5. They are not likely to do so.

6. I don't know. I don't know enough about heart's-ease and sneezeweed to know whether they would account for it. Possibly the bees may be working on goldenrod.

7. The second story is put under, not on, as soon as, or before, there is any need for more room for the queen to occupy. At time of putting on supers, the extra combs are disposed of in various ways. If there are any nuclei or colonies too weak to do good work in supers, they are called on to take care of a lot of combs. If there is no other use for them, combs containing no brood may be piled up at one end of the apiary, the bees being allowed to rob out what little honey is in them. Possibly that might not be a good plan for you if you are likely to get into trouble with robbing. Of course such combs must be watched for worms, but generally a use is found for them before the worms can harm them much.

8. It's hard to give any suggestions, as each man must be a law unto himself. The main question is, which will bring you the most money? No one can answer that without knowing all the circumstances, and perhaps not then without an actual trial. One way is to run half for comb, half for extracted, keep close account of both, then decide which is the more profitable. Familiarity with the whole subject, and familiarity with a good text-book, will help.

9. I'm not entirely sure whether I understand fully the bearing of your question, and will be glad to have you ask again if I don't get your idea correctly. It is desirable to have only one kind of frame in the apiary, and while 8-frame hives and 10-frame hives may be used in the same apiary, so long as the frames are alike, it is better to endure some little inconvenience rather than have the two kinds. If 8-frame hives are used for comb honey, and you want to run some colonies for extracted, then for the sake of uniformity I think I should use the 8-framers also for extracting. If I cared nothing about the matter of size and weight, and the hives were not to be carried or hauled, then I might prefer the 10-framers—pretty certainly if for extracted honey only.

### Phacelia—Gerstung's Theories, Etc.

1. In one of the German bee-papers, of which I can assume you are a reader, I saw a short time ago phacelia recommended as an excellent honey-plant. Do you know whether this plant has been grown in this country, and by what name?

2. Isn't the "Boiler" trying hard to make propaganda for Gerstung's theories in this country?

3. I observed an occurrence in the apiary, the like I have not seen before, and as I don't know whether I trace it to its right cause I am going to tell it to you, so that if you please you may give me your opinion about it. I was taking off supers, as no more honey was coming in, and I came to a colony which had been taken from a bee-tree about July 1; at the time of hiving them I put an empty super on to feed them a little first; but when I discovered that they commenced building comb on the cover, I placed a super with sections on instead, tho the honey-flow was about at an end. Now I found the super empty, but two of the sections were closed up with wax; no propolis on the top. I first could not think for what purpose, but after I had gotten most of the bees out and inspected more closely, I found a small cluster of bees inside of the two sections. I shook them out in front of the hive where they acted quite strange. As soon as the cluster had parted, one of them ran through the crowd and into the hive—from all appearances I judge a young virgin queen. No sooner had she entered when all the bees outside on the alighting-board placed themselves facing the hive-entrance, standing still as when hypnotized, the tail-end high up, and, I think, trembling all over, and sounding the hum of contentment.

Now, I wish to know whether I am right in claiming that the bees had a young queen in hiding up there to supersede the old one as soon as they were ready for such action, and I may have hastened the matter? or do you think there was another cause?

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWERS.—1. I cannot give you any positive answer, but I have an impression that the phacelia in question is a plant that grows in California, and from there was introduced into Europe. The only phacelia I ever saw is a plant cultivated in the flower-garden in the North, and rarely as a house-plant, the flower somewhat resembling the heliotrope. I should be glad to know if the California phacelia is the same or anything like it. Who will tell us? I might add that the phacelia that I know is much visited by bees, and I have seen it recommended as a honey-plant in price-lists of flower-seeds.

2. Hardly. The department of "Beedom Boiled Down" I believe is intended to keep the readers informed of at least some of the things going on in all parts of the bee-keeping



world, and the mention of any new theory is by no means an endorsement thereof. I doubt whether Gerstung's theory will get any very serious following in this country.

3. Your question is not very easily answered, and one can only make a guess. It is possible you are correct in your surmise. Usually, however, when a young queen is about to supersede an old one, the young one does not seem to keep in an out-of-the-way place, but is more inclined to drive the old queen. If the old queen has a clipped wing, you can easily tell whether she has been superseded. But I think it quite probable that your old queen is still present. Young queens have a way of appearing in almost all sorts of places, even to fleeing into a neighboring hive to get away from persecution.

#### Comb Honey Shipt at "Owner's Risk."

Are shippers of comb honey required by the railroad companies to ship entirely at their own risk? Our station agent stamps upon the face of the bill of lading, "Owner's risk," etc., claiming that is the rule of the railroad companies in regard to honey. I crate my honey with convenient handles for carrying, and use every precaution for safety in shipping, and it seems as if I should be entitled to the same protection as shippers of other produce.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—I think you will find it the general rule that comb honey is shipped at owner's risk. If you think you are not rightly informed as to the matter, you could get some friend at a neighboring station to inquire of his station agent.

#### A Number of Questions.

1. Why is it that a division-board is needed in 8-frame hives and not in the 10-frame?
2. To increase and improve stock I formed 10 small nuclei in July and August, and gave them Italian queens. If I keep them up by feeding will they be as good as new swarms next spring? and do you think it will pay?
3. Will four frames of comb be enough to winter them on if fed through the winter?
4. Bees get a flight once a week through the winter in this State. Is there anything cheaper to feed than granulated sugar? If so, what is it?
5. If bees are fed with candy, will the flavors do any harm?
6. How do queen-excluders prevent burr-comb?
7. Suppose I make hives with 10 frames 5x12 inches, and use as many stories as needed, don't you think it will be a good hive to run for extracted honey? also for a non-swarm, if the bottom and top stories are exchanged?

VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know. If the frames are of the same kind, the probability is that they are needed just as much in one as the other. If six frames are used, certainly division-boards should be used in either. If loose-hanging frames are used, then division-boards may or may not be used in either kind, depending on the room at the side of the hive when the frames are properly spaced.

2. Doubtful. Better double them up to make fair colonies. You can, however, keep strong nuclei or weak colonies over by having two or more in the same hive, using thin wooden division-boards to separate them.

3. Four Langstroth frames will do very well, and a colony that will cover them in winter is by no means a small nucleus. If the four combs are filled with honey the bees will hardly need feeding.

4. Perhaps not. The darker grades cost less a pound, but it is claimed that the granulated is enough stronger to make up for the difference. It might not be a bad idea for you to try one colony with cheaper sugar, and if you do please report the result.

5. I think not.

6. I don't know. Possibly by making the sections farther from the brood-combs.

7. Some like a hive of that kind. You can only tell by trying how it will suit you. As a non-swarm it might not be better than a hive with a deeper frame?

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**, revised by The Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$2.00.



**Drawn Foundation.**—At the Texas Convention, L. Stach-elhausen showed a sample of comb honey built on drawn foundation, and all who sampled it said they could tell no difference between it and the natural product.—Southland Queen.

**Queen-Rearing.**—In the Southland Queen, Willie Atchley reports that he prefers for queen-rearing larvae not more than two days old. When he used larvae three and four days old many of the queens were drone-layers. G. F. Davidson prefers larvae 18 to 24 hours old.

**Purifying Wax.**—F. L. Thompson reports in the Bee-Keepers' Review the plan of Rauchfuss Bros., with solar extractors. The pan receiving the wax below is divided into compartments with flaring sides, holding a pound each. When one compartment is full it overflows into the next. No impurities are found in any but the first.

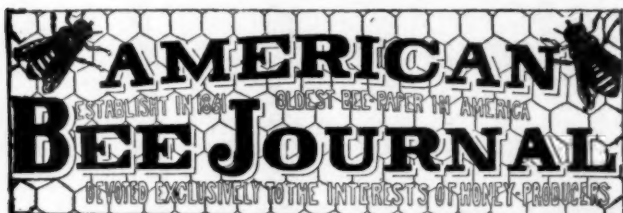
**Keeping a Record.**—J. E. Crane keeps a record of 70 colonies of bees on a board 20x4x $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. It has the advantage over a book that the wind doesn't blow the leaves when you are writing, and the leaves are not stuck together with bee-glue. Space is economized by using arbitrary characters to express a whole sentence by a single character. For example, a single dash means "Eggs in queen-cells."

**One or More Supers for Extracting.**—At the South Texas Convention, W. A. McPhail said he used only one super on extracting-colonies, as the bees filled and sealed the honey sooner. F. L. Aten uses from two to five extracting-supers, finds it keeps down swarming, and he gets more honey. Some honey will do to extract sooner than others. Cotton honey may be extracted as soon as it is gathered, in hot, dry weather, while horsemint must be half sealed.—Southland Queen.

**Length of Time Larvæ are Fed.**—G. M. Doolittle thinks not less than about six days, and challenges Dr. Miller, in Gleanings, to prove that five days (the time given by T. W. Cowan and some others) is correct. In moderately cool weather he found larvae hatch from the egg in about two hours less than three days, and sealed over in six days and three hours, then emerging from the cell at 21 days from the laying of the egg. In extremely hot weather, it was nearly three days in the egg, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  days in the larval, and 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  days in the pupa state.

**Feeding Syrup.**—Vernon Burt and others are reported in Gleanings as filling the brood-nest with sugar syrup, so that when the harvest came the new honey was at once carried into the super. E. E. Hasty, in Bee-Keepers' Review, thinks this practically the same thing as the thing that made him and others so bitterly assailed a few years ago. He thinks that instead of thinning the honey in the brood-combs and feeding it to the brood, the bees will take the cheaper plan of carrying up the thick "honey" from the brood-combs into the super, and use the thinner nectar for feeding brood.

**Bulging of Honey in Sections.**—Some difference of opinion is shown in Gleanings as to whether bees will bulge out the upper part of the comb in sections if the separator does not come clear to the top of the section. The editor is of the belief that in some places and seasons, at least, there will be bulging, so the fence separators are made in all cases to come to the top of the section. Dr. Miller insists that he has no trouble, having used the old-style section with top-bar the same as the plain section, and having no trouble about bulging. He uses little sticks  $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$  to go between the ends of sections at the top, and that doesn't allow the fence to come any nearer than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the top of the section. The editor cites a lot of honey with edge of separator  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch below the top of the section, with resultant bulging. G. M. Doolittle has for 25 years used separators coming  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch below the inside of the topbar of the section, and finds it satisfactory. E. W. Brown reports no bulging with plain sections, and the fence coming  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch below the top of the section.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

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## UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

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GENERAL MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

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NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

**The Report of the Omaha Convention** has begun this week. Every member of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union will receive a copy of this journal containing the full report. It promises to be very interesting, and no doubt will be read with great profit.

**Question for Queen-Breeders.**—A subscriber in Jamaica sends us the following question which he desires to have queen-breeders answer in the Bee Journal:

"With what method of introducing virgin queens to nuclei are you the most successful? Also give the age of the queens."

Now if the professional queen-breeders who read this journal will kindly forward their replies promptly we will publish them all in the same issue soon.

### Misleading Description of Foul Brood.

Under this heading appears the following paragraph by Critic Taylor in the Bee-Keepers' Review for September:

"In the American Bee Journal, page 502, is a description of foul brood in which I find the statement that it 'is a disease that kills the young bee in the larva [larval] state after it has been capt over.' Italics mine. This is a mistake that may lead some astray. To be sure, much of the brood lives till it is capt, but sometimes a large proportion dies before it is ready for that operation, and never is capt."

A glaring error, and one that never should have been allowed in the columns of this journal. Mr. McEvoy says that "in all and every case where once fairly started more brood dies of foul brood at the ages of 6, 7, 8, and 9 days than at any other age." This is in answer to the question

whether he has ever known unsealed brood to die of foul brood.

The item in the Review is misleading in another sense. It makes no mention of the fact that instead of being original matter, the article containing the error was a clipping from the Pacific Rural Press.

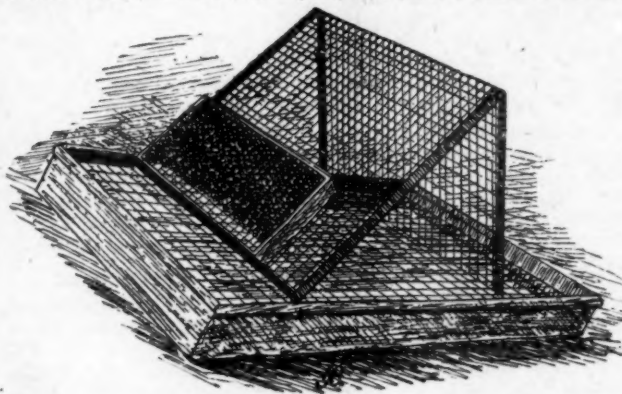
The word "larval" in brackets shows that Mr. Taylor would use it instead of "larva." "Larval" is the better word. But there is a bare possibility that some might raise the question whether it is really an error to use the word "larva" in the place referred to. It is a noun used as an adjective. The noun "egg" is used in the same way when speaking of the egg state. Would it not be as well to say "larva or egg state" as to say "larval or egg state?" Or should one say "larval or eggal state?"

**Self-Selling of Honey.**—Editor Hutchinson, in the Bee-Keepers' Review, when speaking of marketing honey, had this to say:

"The most of my honey has been sold by commission-men; for the reason that sold in this manner it would net me more than sold direct to grocers near home. Of late the price of honey in the large cities has fallen, while in our local markets it has remained about the same, hence I now find it profitable to be my own salesman; and I really enjoy it, so much so in fact that I often feel as tho I would like the business of being a 'drummer.'"

We have never had much time to spend in an attempt to sell honey, but we think we would like it very much; and were we to be suddenly "out of a job," we believe we could do well at selling honey—make a good, honest living, anyway.

**An Uncapping Apparatus** is described and illustrated in Praktischer Wegweiser by A. Janello. A strong tin dish 20 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 6 inches high has resting in it, supported at proper distance from bottom a piece of wire-cloth with meshes 5 to the inch. On this rests a sort of roof of the same wire-cloth, the two sides of the roof allow-



ing two operators to uncapping at the same time. The slanting surface of the roof allows the combs to rest with little or no holding, and all the honey that drips is caught in the pan below. Of course the size could be varied according to the size of combs used. A larger size would do better for frames in general use in this country.

**The Trans-Mississippi Exposition** is another World's Fair, but on a smaller scale. All industries are well represented in the exhibits, including bee-keeping, and in this latter the Exposition authorities have succeeded admirably in placing before the world a vast object lesson.

The Exposition managers acceded to the request of the bee-keepers, and erected a fine building to be devoted entirely to this work. The building is a substantial frame structure, shingle roof, with sky-lights, plastered inside and staff-coated outside; is 75x140 feet, and 16 feet high at the eaves; whitewashed ceiling, and woodwork painted white. It is nicely



decorated with flags and bunting, and has glass cases on each side 4x130 feet, and 8 feet high, with glass ceiling, giving wonderful effects in the light on the honey exhibits inside.

The building is in charge of Hon. E. Whitcomb, Superintendent of Bee-Industries, who knows how.

On entering the building, to the right is found the honey exhibit of E. Kretchmer, of Iowa. In this exhibit is found some fine honey, both comb and extracted, light and dark; alfalfa, white clover, sweet clover, heart's-ease, granulated honey—anything you could wish.

By the side of Mr. Kretchmer's exhibit is the exhibit from Kansas, under the management of ex-Governor Glick. Here

are products from different apiaries, all, however, showing the same styles of both comb and extracted alfalfa honey.

By the card overhead, we notice that the next exhibit is from the apiary of L. G. Clute, of Iowa. This is simply a mass of honey, put up without style or decoration. There are several kinds of both comb and extracted, but the style of putting up does not do justice to the honey itself.



L. D. Stilson.

Next in line in this case is an exhibit of comb and extracted water-white alfalfa honey, by Hon. G. W. Swink, of Colorado. This is from the celebrated melon county, and Mr. Swink tells of the wonderful increase in melon-raising since the introduction of honey-bees.

Next comes an overflow exhibit from Nebraska; then honey from Minnesota, for want of room in their regular exhibit; while Utah covers the remaining 200 square feet of the north case, with alfalfa honey, extracted and comb. It is in small jars, in large jars, and in medium-sized jars, built in pyramid forms, so as to show to fine advantage.

The central floor space of the apiary building is occupied by exhibits of apiarian goods and "bee-fix'n's" to suit the most fastidious. The Leahy Manufacturing Co., of Missouri; G. B. Lewis Co., of Wisconsin; E. Kretchmer, of Iowa; and the A. I. Root Co., of Ohio, have exhibits of everything used in the practical apiarist's work. Some of these are very complete in the goods shown, and do great credit to the enterprise of the companies in keeping abreast of the times in supplying what is needed for practical work.

Minnesota has a fine glass case in the floor space, well filled with Minnesota's "best" of honey. This is shown in large glass jars, giving to all an idea of the "immensity" of their products. Dr. Jacques had charge of putting this display in place, and the whole shows the skill of his handiwork.

Douglas county, Nebr., shows its honey by itself in the east end of the south glass case, and is separate from the State display. It is in charge of Aug. Davidson, with Mrs. Price as assistant, and contains fine samples of comb and extracted honey from the various honey-resources of the county, with basswood, white and sweet clover in the lead. They also have a glass case showing honey-plants of the county, mounted, while live bees in glass hives are a constant source of amusement upstairs.

Last, but by no means least, is the display by the State of Nebraska Commission, with L. D. Stilson as Superintendent, and G. M. Whitford as assistant. This display has over 200 feet of floor space, and nearly 700 feet floor space of glass case room. Anything found in other exhibits is duplicated here, and more, too. Machinery, implements and appliances are here, and attendants to explain their uses. Honey, ex-

tracted and comb, of various colors, kinds and sizes. Good honey, better honey, of other exhibitions is duplicated in this one. The Nebraska "bees" rustled to show their products, and they have done it to perfection. Live bees in nuclei form; sweet cake, beeswax work in flowers and waxen images, vinegar, and—well, above in the cases they show about 500 specimens of common honey-plants, mounted, giving common and botanical names, with time of blossoming.

As a whole, this is without doubt the most complete and finest exhibit of the apiarian industry ever made, and shows what can be done by the hustling rustlers of the Trans-Mississippi States when they are fairly awakened.

Superintendents E. Whitcomb and L. D. Stilson are constantly in the building, and are models of kindness and accommodation to all visitors—particularly to bee-keepers.

But the whole Exposition must be seen to be fully appreciated. This is notably true of the exhibits in the apiary building. We expect soon to give in the Bee Journal some pictures of the building and contents, which we feel certain will be greatly appreciated by all.



EDITOR A. I. ROOT, of Gleanings in Bee-Culture, past through Chicago on his way home, Saturday, Sept. 24. He visited South Dakota after attending the Omaha convention, and on his return trip gave the Bee Journal office a short call.

DR. C. C. MILLER reports as follows in Gleanings for Sept. 15:

"I'm exceedingly thankful to say that altho the harvest was a failure, the bees are filling up nicely for winter—on cucumber, I think."

MR. J. H. ROGERS, of Carmarthanshire, England, a bee-keeper of over 40 years' experience, made us a very pleasant call Sept. 28. Mr. Rogers is acquainted with Mr. Cowan—England's best known bee-keeper—of whom he speaks in words of highest praise.

HON. EUGENE SECOR, the able General Manager of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, was selected as judge of the apiarian exhibits at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. He past on over 100 entries, and recommended about 90 awards. That's a big percentage. But then, they are wonderfully fine exhibits.

PRES. E. S. LOVESY, of the Utah State Bee-Keepers' Association, wrote us Sept. 23:

"As a rule this season, the flow of nectar was good while it lasted, but it continued only about half as long as in some other years. The 'old reliable' American Bee Journal is still a regular and welcome visitor."

MR. CHAS. DADANT, of the firm of Chas. Dadant & Son, spent about an hour with us when returning home Sept. 24, from a nearly seven weeks' stay in Wisconsin, where he went to get away from an attack of hay fever which "gets" him if he should remain at home in Hancock Co., Ill., during the time of ragweed blooming. □

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.—The following is a clipping taken from the Cincinnati Times, for Sept. 20:

"A sensational suit was filed Friday by Matilda Schauler against Charles F. Muth & Son, August Muth, and the administratrix of the late Charles F. Muth, of the Board of Control, whose peculiar death in Indiana is recalled. Plaintiff sues on notes for money loaned as follows: For \$1,500 May 4, 1897; \$1,970, Sept. 1, 1897, and \$2,000, Dec. 22, 1897. The money was loaned by Jacob Pistor, whose widow she is. The first note was all paid except \$226, so that the amount sued for is \$4,196.62, with interest. It is alleged that the firm of

Muth & Son is insolvent, that the assets are only about \$5,000, and the liabilities \$20,000, and that the assets are constantly depreciating in value. A receiver is therefore asked toward disposing of the stock and applying the proceeds to the payment of this and other debts of the firm."

It hardly seems possible that the above can be true. But if so, it is a very striking instance of what great changes a few years or months may make in a man's or firm's financial standing. We had been led to think for years that Muth & Son were independently wealthy.

MR. HOWARD REYNOLDS, of the firm of Reynolds & Davison, in San Diego Co., Calif., spent an hour or so in our office last week. They own 410 colonies of bees, in two apiaries, but did not get a drop of honey this year; they even have had to feed to keep their bees over winter. Last year they had a good crop. One apiary of 56 colonies was increased to 150, and averaged 325 pounds of extracted honey a colony; the other contained 85 colonies, was increased to 110, and averaged 254 pounds.

MR. AUG. WEISS, of Outagamie Co., Wis., spent several days in Chicago last week. He is one of the rising comb-foundation manufacturers, as well as a dealer in bee-supplies of all kinds. Mr. Weiss is an upright, straight-forward man. We have had considerable very satisfactory dealing with him the past two years, and, after meeting him, we are satisfied that our confidence has been well placed. We like to encourage those who are striving to do an honest business, especially those who, like Mr. Weiss, are just starting to build up a mutually safe and good business among bee-keepers.

RAMBLER JOHN H. MARTIN, of California, we understand has recently purchased a "Cleveland" bicycle, and is making good progress in learning to ride it. By this time we suppose he is able to "navigate" pretty well with it. We believe he expects "to soar" over the plains and mountains of northern California on his "bike," and ere he returns southward make a prospective trip through the gold-bearing counties of the northern part of the State in company with an old prospector, and possibly strike a rich lead yet. Just think of the Rambler becoming one of the rich men of the world, all through having discovered a bonanza in the way of a gold mine! And yet it may be his luck to do so. During this trip we are informed

that he hopes to do some big shooting and fishing, as he will take his rifle, camera and fishing outfit with him. There are plenty of deer and fish up there, it is reported. The honey season of 1898 is over with him.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., wrote us Sept. 23:

"My crop of comb honey at the out-apiary will be not far from 3,500 pounds from 30 colonies. How is that for a poor year, when others get nothing?"

Well, it's only another evidence that Doo-little is wrongly named. Doo-more or Doo-most would be more appropriate, we think. Mr. D. might tell the readers of the Bee Journal just how he managed that apiary in order to get such a yield. It would be an interesting story, and doubtless a helpful one to all.

MR. D. W. HEISE, of Ontario, Canada, writing us Sept. 24, said:

"While the American bee-papers are reporting honey crop failures, and higher prices, we Canadians are experiencing great difficulty in disposing of our crop at a fair price, as compared with former years. Never has honey been known to be quoted so low in the city markets, which, of course, has its effect upon the home markets. Another thing which has a tendency to lower the price is the fact of there being quite an amount of inferior honey this year to dispose of, that is, basswood and thistle mixt with honey-dew. This has quite an appreciable effect on the price of good honey."

**Honey as Food** is a neat little 24-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to creating a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 90 cents; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

## BEST EXTRACTED HONEY FOR SALE

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

### ALFALFA HONEY

This is the famous white extracted honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



### BASSWOOD HONEY

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms in Wisconsin. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is greatly preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

### PRICES OF EITHER ALFALFA OR BASSWOOD HONEY:

A sample of either, by mail, 8 cents; samples of both, 15 cents—to pay for package and postage. By freight—One 60-pound can, 7½ cents a pound; 2 cans, 7¼ cents per pound; 4 or more cans, 7 cents per pound. Cash must accompany each order. If ordering two or more cans you can have half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. This honey is all

### Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey....

the finest of their kinds produced in this country.



We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce any honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere. The pamphlet, "Honey as Food," will be a great help in creating customers for honey. See prices on another page.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.



## 400 Young Golden Queens...

Warranted purely mated. Just started to lay. **MUST BE SOLD SOON**, so order **QUICK**. 50 cents each; 6 for \$2.75, or \$5.00 per dozen. Ten years' experience with the best of breeders, and the best of methods enables me to furnish the **BEST OF QUEENS**. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

**H. G. QUIRIN, Bellevue, Ohio.**  
39Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## BEES, HONEY, MONEY

Queens for Business.  
Supplies at Bottom Prices.

"Bee-Keeping for Beginners," price 50 cents, imparts the instruction. Price-List free.

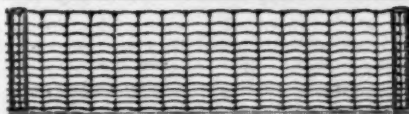
**J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.**  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



### SEE THAT WINK!

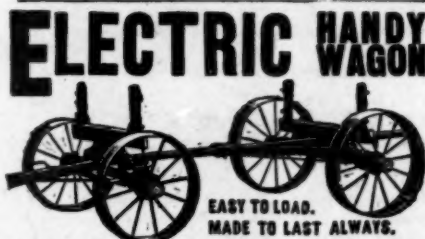
Bee - Supplies! Root's Goods at Root's Prices.  
**Ponder's Honey - Jars**, and every thing used by bee-keepers. Prompt service, low freight rate. Catalogue. **Walter S. Ponder**, 512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



## Turn to Page 12-58

for complete solution of "line fence" quarrels. High enough, close enough, strong enough, and cheap enough. Ask for "Fall styles and prices." **Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.**  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Our perfect knowledge of this wagon and the quality of material used in its construction leads us to declare it to be the **NEATEST, STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE, LONGEST LIVED, EASIEST TO LOAD** wagon made. Has our famous straight or stagger spoke **Electric Steel Wheels**

Wheels have any width of tire, from 2 to 3 inches any height, from 24 to 30 inches. Impervious to heat or cold; can't dry out, get loose or rot; **NO RESETTING TIRES** and repairs. Best angle: steel hounds. First class **All F. O. B. For \$25.00** brake \$4.00 extra. It has given universal satisfaction and will fit your requests exactly. Don't buy until you get our **FREE** catalogue and prices. Write for them at once.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO. BOX 16, QUINCY, ILL.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



## Buy Your Sections Now

while we offer them at a **LARGE DISCOUNT**, having added to our plant one of the most complete one-piece section machines, enabling us to turn out the most beautiful sections on the market. By sending us a list of Supplies wanted we can save you \$1.00. **H. H. SCHMIDT & CO., Box 187, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## The A. I. Root Co.'s Goods Wholesale.

Including their discounts for Goods wanted for use another season. It will pay you to send me list of Goods wanted. **M. H. HUNT** Cash for Beeswax. **BELL BRANCH, MICH.**



### Pretty Good Year with Bees.

I have had a pretty good year with the bees, my honey is all sold, and my bees will be all ready for the cellar in a few days; so I am going visiting for a while. The roads are good, the weather fine, and I shall enjoy a trip on my wheel among friends, relatives and bee-keepers. **S. T. PETTIT.**  
Ontario, Canada, Sept. 22.

### Plain Sections and Fences a Success.

I started in last spring with four colonies (having sold out my bees before in another place) and I have taken over 200 pounds of honey from them, and increased to 17 colonies. I gave the plain sections and fences a trial and they proved to be a perfect success with me. **C. H. PETTINGELL.**  
Phillips Co., Kan., Sept. 20.

### Feeder for Fall Feeding.

The feeder I use for feeding in the fall is made as follows: Make a box the width of the hive, and 3 inches longer by 3 inches deep. Coat the inside with paraffine so that it will not absorb the syrup or leak. Make a float of thin strips with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch spaces between the strips. Put it on level, and fill with syrup slightly warm. Lay on the float, remove the bottom-board, and put the hive on it. Such a box will hold 20 pounds, and if fed warm the bees will take it all up in one night. The float prevents any bees getting daubed. I fed a colony 15 pounds last night, and it was all cleaned out this morning, with only one dead bee in the box. This may not be new, but I never heard of one like it.

The honey crop has been a total failure for two years; everything was destroyed by caterpillars in 1897, and partly so in 1898; bad weather did the rest.

**J. M. DOUDNA.**

Douglass Co., Minn., Sept. 23.

### Average Crop of Dark Honey.

There is not over half a crop of light honey throughout this section. The yield from buckwheat and fall flowers is somewhat better, and will probably reach nearly an average crop of dark honey.

**A. D. WATSON.**

Tioga Co., Pa., Sept. 12.

### A Beginner's Experience.

In July, 1898, I decided to go into the bee-business. I bought 7 colonies (but didn't move them), and as I knew nothing about their management I put on my "studying cap." I remembered receiving a price-list of bee-keepers' supplies some years ago, so I began searching for it, and found it, and in that little pamphlet I saw the name of a bee-paper; I sent for a sample copy, and just kept on sending for sample copies until I had six different bee-papers. I read them all, and re-read them. It was a task to decide which one to subscribe for, because I realized I needed a bee-paper. Among them all I finally decided, and subscribed for the American Bee Journal, which I think is a grand paper. I intend to subscribe for another bee-paper as soon as I feel able.

Last Friday (Sept. 23) I moved my bees home, a distance of three miles. All went well until we went to unload. One of the hives was old and decayed at one corner, and in setting it down I managed to make an opening in the hive, and out came the bees. They seemed to have a liking for me, as they covered me from head to foot and stung me by the thousands. I was interested in keeping them out of my eyes, but the fun continued (that is, if you could call it "fun") until I got a blanket and

## Sweet & Clover

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	50b	100b	250b	500b
Sweet Clover	.80	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover	.70	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover	.80	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

118 Michigan Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

## The American Poultry Journal,

325 DEARBORN ST.,

CHICAGO, - ILL.

A Journal that is over a quarter of a century old and is still growing must possess intrinsic merit of its own, and its field must be a valuable one.

Such is the American Poultry Journal. 50 cents a year.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Farm Bee-Keeping.

The only bee-paper in the United States edited exclusively in the interest of the farmer bee-keeper and the beginner is **THE BUSY BEE**, published by—

**Emerson T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.**

Write for FREE SAMPLE COPY NOW.

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## Barnes' Foot-Power Machinery.



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N.Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey-boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make and we expect to do it with this saw. It will do all you say it will. Catalogue and Price-List

Free. Address, **W. F. & JOHN BARNES**, 45Ctf No. 985 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## The RURAL CALIFORNIAN

Tells all about Bees in California.

The Yields and Price of Honey; the Pasture and Nectar - Producing Plants; the Bee-Ranches and how they are conducted. In fact the entire field is fully covered by and expert bee-man. Besides this, the paper also tells you all about **California Agriculture and Horticulture**. \$1.00 per Year; Six Months, 50 cents. Sample Copies 10 cents.

**THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN**, 218 N. Main St., - LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**BEE-KEEPERS!** Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1898  
**J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## HONEY \*\*\*

If you want Colorado Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Cleome honey—comb or extracted—correspond with the Secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association. Our Honey ranks high in quality. Car lots a specialty.

Address **F. RAUCHFUSS, Elyria, Colo.**  
31Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

# The Bee-Keeper's Guide

This 15th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting new subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

## Given For 2 New Subscribers.

The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two new subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year:

Send us **Two New Subscribers** to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only 2 new subscribers to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let everybody try for it! Will you have one?

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

## Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, Wisconsin,

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

### Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

### Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip't with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

### Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Send for Circular and see the Prices on a Full Line of Supplies.

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

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We want

**EVERY BEE-KEEPER**

.....To have a copy of.....

## Our 1898 Catalog

Send us your name and address and we will take pleasure in mailing you a copy.

**G. B. LEWIS CO., WATERTOWN, WIS.**

Special Agent for the Southwest—

**E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.**

Mr. Abbott sells our Hives and Sections at factory prices.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



## Ho, for Omaha!

As we have many customers in the Northwest, and believing they will appreciate the low freight rates obtained by purchasing goods from a railroad center nearer to them than we are, getting a direct through-freight rate, thus cutting the freight in half, we have established a branch house at 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb., where we will keep a complete line of all Apian Supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo. With the quality of our goods, we believe most bee-keepers in the West are already acquainted, but to those who are not, we will say that our goods are par excellent. Polished, snowy-white Sections, beautiful straw-colored transparent Foundation, Improved Smokers and Honey Extractors, and all other first-class goods, are what we sell. Kind and courteous treatment and honorable dealing our motto. On these bases, we solicit an order, feeling sure that if we sell you one bill of goods you will be our customer in the future.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, 50c per year. "Amateur Bee-Keeper," 25c. Both for 65c. postpaid. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE free, and a beautiful Catalog for the asking.

Address, **Lehigh Manufacturing Company, Higginsville, Mo., or 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

See Honey Offer on page 634.

threw it over me; then I went to killing those under cover, and when I got through murdering bees you couldn't see my face or hands for bee-stings. My flesh swelled considerably, and I felt a little unpleasant for a few days.

I finished unloading after the angry bees had settled down a little, and got them all in good shape. The next day I concluded I wanted some honey, so wife and I, after dinner, prepared to take it. Of course I put on the bee-veil, and my wife had on an old bonnet. You see, I knew the bees couldn't hurt that old bonnet, and I knew my face wasn't bee-proof, for I had it tried the day before. (I had a veil but didn't think to put it on when I commenced to unload the bees.)

Well, you ought to have seen us marching out to take our first honey. From the first hive we got 27 sections, well filled and capped over, and one partly filled; from the second hive 24 sections, well filled; the third hive 23 sections; the fourth hive, 24; the fifth hive, no honey above; sixth hive, 28 sections; seventh, filled but not capped over. This last one we left on.

This is more honey than we ever had seen at one time. It is as nice and as white or light as can be produced. I think my experience as a bee-keeper has been very pleasant so far—except the unloading, which might have been a little cooler for me, but I am not discouraged one bit.

H. C. KUYKENDALL.

Clark Co., Ill., Sept. 26.

### Crop Better than Expected.

The honey crop here is better than I thought it would be. I have taken off, up to date, about four tons of comb and extracted honey from 70 colonies.

DAN CLUBE.

Tulare Co., Calif., Sept. 19.

### Not Half a Crop of Honey.

This county has shipped out over 30 carloads of honey in one season, but this year we won't have half a crop. My bees averaged only 30 pounds per colony. The yellow butterfly is taking the honey as fast as it is secreted in the alfalfa, leaving only wild flowers for the bees to feed and breed on.

B. A. HODSELL.

Maricopa Co., Ariz., Sept. 19.

### Report for Two Seasons.

Last year my bees would do nothing but swarm. I started with one colony, which cast three swarms, without storing a pound of surplus, and in about seven weeks the first swarm cast one without working any, leaving me pretty nearly disgusted with bee-keeping. From the four colonies I got 18 pounds of comb honey, but this year, with three colonies and not a single swarm, I have harvested, up to date, 138 pounds of comb honey. I attribute the difference to two reasons: 1st, better management; 2nd, the fruit-bloom was all killed this season so the bees did not get started until late in the season. The flow began suddenly after a rain, June 28. I have sold 40 pounds in town here for 15 and 20 cents a pound, and will keep the rest for home use.

E. BRASEL.

Creek Nation, Ind. T., Sept. 27.

### Rather Hard on Queen-Breeders.

I started with 17 colonies in the spring, and all seemed to be in good condition when I took them out of the cellar. A cold spell came in April, and they dwindled considerably and six lost their queens, but they did fairly well after all. Considering the dry summer we have had here, they stored quite a lot of honey, but hardly any swarmed.

There is one thing practiced by a number of queen-breeders in the States that bee-keepers should expose through the American Bee Journal, and give their names. That is, advertising something wonderful, and then sending queens that are entirely worthless. One man says he is



# The Biggest Offer Yet!

Last year only about one percent—only one subscriber in 100—ordered his Review discontinued. If the Review could secure 1,000 new subscribers the present year, there is an almost absolute certainty that at least 900 of them would remain; not only next year, but for several years—as long as they are interested in bees. Once a really good bee-journal visits a bee-keeper a whole year it usually becomes a permanent member of his family.

I would have no difficulty whatever in getting twice 1,000 new subscribers this year, if all of the bee-keepers in this country had read the Review the past year. I have sometimes thought that it might pay a publisher to give away his journal one year, simply for the sake of getting it into new hands. There are, of course, decided objections to such a course; but I am going to come as near to it as I dare. Here is my offer:

If you are not a subscriber to the Review, send me \$1.00, and I will send you twelve back numbers, the Review the rest of this year and all of next year.

31Dtf

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

Each issue of the Review, especially if devoted to the discussion of some special topic, is really a pamphlet containing the best thoughts and experience of the best men upon the topic under discussion. Twelve back numbers of the Review are, to a certain extent, so many little books devoted to as many different phases of bee-keeping. Some issues of the Review are now out of print; of others only a few are left; while of others there are several hundred. Of course, I shall send those of which I have the most, but no two alike.

Most people subscribe for a journal at the beginning of the year. In this case there is no use of waiting, as you will get the Review for next year just the same as tho you waited until next January to subscribe, and you get all the rest of the numbers for this year FREE. The sooner you subscribe, the more free issues will you receive.

Let me tell it over once more. For \$1.00 you get twelve back numbers, the Review the rest of this year, and for all of 1899.

always fooling his customers by giving them more than they expect. Well, he failed to fool me on that line. He fooled me the other way, by sending me a worthless queen. I put her in a strong colony, and she let the colony dwindle to nothing, and die. And there are a lot of other breeders doing the same. I sent to five different States this season for queens, and was deceived in nearly every one. One man in New York sent me his circular, in which he guarantees satisfaction. I sent to him for a queen, and paid a good price for her. She was no good, and I wrote and told him so. He replied: "Well, if the queen did not prove good, I will send you another at half price." I would not have taken another like her as a gift, if I knew what she was like. I got good queens from some breeders.

J. HAMBLY.  
Ontario, Canada.

## A Peculiar Swarm.

I send you a sketch of a swarm of bees I found Nov. 13, 1897, as I was going through a piece of woods. It was about seven feet from the ground, on a limb. I got a box, cut combs and bees off, took them home,



Swarm on a Limb.

and transferred them into a four-frame nucleus hive. There was plenty of comb and bees, but not much honey. They did well in their new hive.

A swarm like this is seldom seen in this part of the country, so I thought I would write about it.

H. L. PRIMROSE.  
Tompkins Co., N. Y.

## Has Been a Bad Season.

The season here has been a bad one—no white clover, and cold weather now is killing goldenrod, our great fall source.

J. E. POND.

Bristol Co., Mass., Sept. 21.

## Very Poor Honey Season.

It has been a very poor season for honey here. We had a frost in June that killed all the clover, and then it set in very dry, and there did not seem to be any honey in the flowers. I commenced the season with 34 colonies, increased to 84 by natural swarming; they seemed just crazy, for some of them swarmed as many as six or seven times; then I commenced to cut out queen-cells, leaving but two. Some of them did not swarm any more, and some kept on until they were queenless. I had two colonies that swarmed but once, and neither of them reared a queen.

Our main crop of honey is what we call

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This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying **25 cents a pound—CASH**—upon its receipt. Now, if you want the money **PROMPTLY**, send us your Beeswax. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

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D. F. HAYMES, Manager.

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WEAVER, MINN.



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We wish to make our PRESENT subscribers to the Bee Journal a generous offer in connection with the Ram's Horn, viz: Send us **TWO NEW** subscribers for the American Bee Journal for one year (with \$2.00), and we will see that the Ram's Horn is mailed you free for one year as a premium.

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**GUS DITTMER,**  
AUGUSTA, WIS.

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here cottonweed or wild cotton, which is the same some call willowherb elsewhere.

I winter my bees in large boxes packed with chaff. I shall put in 50 colonies this fall; I think that is plenty for the location. I am 60 years old, and am not able to do any work except tend to the bees, being troubled with paralysis of the nerves.

EDWARD KNOLL.

Grey Co., Ont., Sept. 26.

### Honey Crop a Failure.

The honey crop in this county was a failure this year, and unless there is feeding done there will be plenty of empty hives next spring.

CHAUNCEY REYNOLDS.

Sandusky Co., Ohio, Sept. 23.

### Early Honey Season a Failure.

The early honey season was a failure here. The drouth of last fall, followed by dry spring weather, so weakened the white clover crop that very little honey was gathered by the bees during the clover season; so poor was the season that the bees were ready to rob at any time. There was a smatter of honey-dew in many localities. The bees are now working actively in the forenoon on the large smartweed (heart's-ease), and all the day long on the little white aster. The odor of the aster nectar floats in the air about the apiary.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Shelby Co., Ky., Sept. 23.

### Poor Honey and Cotton Crop.

The honey crop was very poor in this locality, and the little secured cannot be sold at home, as the cotton crop is very bad here and the price still worse. There is no money to buy honey with even at the lowest possible prices.

J. R. JASEK.

Fayette Co., Tex., Sept. 13.

### Very Poor Season for Bees.

It has been a very poor season for bees here. We will get scarcely one-third of a crop.

J. Z. RHODES.

Wadena Co., Minn., Sept. 24.

### Fair Honey Season.

The honey season here has been fair, with but little fall honey, which was mostly put in the brood-chamber, with little or no surplus.

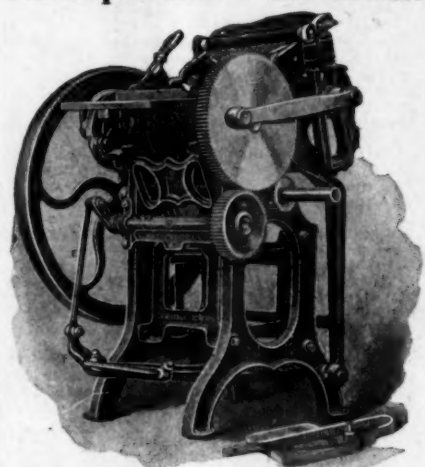
F. E. WYMAN.

Kewaunee Co., Wis., Sept. 26.

**Care of Corn Fodder.**—Every man of experience knows that the value of corn fodder as a stock food depends very largely upon storing it away in good condition. There is no other product of the farm that suffers more or deteriorates more rapidly from being wet—rained upon—than corn fodder. It therefore becomes a necessity to handle fodder with great speed and promptness when it is in condition to stack or mow away.

The wise farmer will leave the shucked corn lie on the ground for days at a time, knowing that ripened grain will suffer but little, if indeed at all, while he immediately hauls in the fodder and stores it away when it is in good condition, thus avoiding the time and expense of reshocking it, to say nothing of probable later loss in food value. Anything that will facilitate in this labor is of positive advantage to the farmer. The Electric Handy Wagon manufactured by the Electric Wheel Co., of Quincy, Ill., would help out amazingly. In the first place, it is so low and so easy to load that a load of fodder may be placed upon it from the ground; in the second place, the whole operation may be performed by one man, thus saving the expense of another hand. Their book, "Farm Savings" illustrates how it may be done, and tells all about this and other things you should know. Send for a copy before you begin to haul in your corn fodder, not forgetting to mention the American Bee Journal when writing them.

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**Bienen-Kultur**, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called **BEES OF HONEY**. 102-page pamphlet. Price, 40 cts.

**Bienenzucht und Honiggewinnung**, nach der neuesten methode (German) by J. F. Eggers.—This book gives the latest, most approved methods of bee-keeping in an easy, comprehensive style, with illustrations to suit the subject. 50 pages, board cover. Price, 50c.

**Bee-Keeping for Beginners**, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia. A practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit. 110 pages, bound in paper. Price, 50 cents.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit**, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p., illustrated. 25c.

**Convention Hand-Book**, for Bee-Keepers.—Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

**Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers**—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

**Apiary Register**, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

**Preparation of Honey for the Market**, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

**Bee-Pasturage a Necessity**.—This book suggests what and how to plan. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

**Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood**.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

**Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping**, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 30 cts.

**Foul Brood Treatment**, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

**Foul Brood**, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price 10 cts.

**Hand-Book of Health**, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

**Honey as Food** is a neat little 24-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to creating a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 50 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 50 cents; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

**Commercial Calculator**, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2, in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

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(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only one book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

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6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.....1.10
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9. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound].....1.75
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27. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies).....1.75
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## HONEY and BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

**Chicago, Sept. 20.**—Honey of all kinds is selling well, with the best grades of white steady at 12c; a little fancy white clover has brought 13c. Off grades of white to amber, 10 to 11c; the dark shades, 8 to 9c. Extracted, 6 to 7c for white; ambers, 5 to 6c; and dark, 5c. Beeswax steady at 27c.

R. A. BURNETT &amp; Co.

**St. Louis, Sept. 9.**—Fancy white comb, 12 to 12½c; A No. 1 white, 10 to 11c; No. 1 white, 9 to 10c; dark and partially filled from 5 to 8c, as to quality. Extracted in cases, No. 1 white, 6 to 8½c; No. 2, 5½c; amber, 5c; in barrels, No. 1 white, 5½c; amber, 4½ to 5c; dark, 4 to 4½c. Choice Beeswax, prime, 24c; choice, 24½c. At present there is a good demand for honey. WESTCOTT Com. Co.

**Kansas City, Sept. 9.**—Fancy white comb, 12 to 13c; No. 1, 11 to 12c; amber, 10 to 11c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c; amber, 5 to 5½c; dark, 4½ to 5c. Beeswax, 22 to 25c.

The receipts of comb honey are larger.

C. U. OLEMONS &amp; Co.

**Boston, Sept. 30.**—Our honey market shows a decided firmer tone since our last. A few sales have been made at 15c for an extra fancy lot, while almost all sales ranging from A No. 1 to fancy now are made at 14c, while occasionally, something a little off, will bring as low as 12½ to 13c. We do not look to see any lower prices.

Extracted, Florida, in barrels, mostly 6c to 7c, with a good demand. Beeswax, slow sale at 26c for best. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

**Indianapolis, Oct. 3.**—Fancy white comb honey, 12 to 12½c; No. 1, 10 to 11c. Demand fairly good. Tar-colored comb honey, 8 to 9c, with almost no demand. Clover and basswood extracted honey, 6½ to 7c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c. WALTER S. POWDER.

**Milwaukee, Sept. 20.**—Fancy comb, 12 to 12½c; A No. 1, 11 to 12c; No. 1, 10 to 11c; dark and amber, 8 to 10c. Extracted, in barrels and kegs, white, 5½ to 6c; dark, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

The condition of this market for honey is favorable for shippers of good quality either in comb or extracted, and the receipts, while they are with us very fair, are not as liberal as may be, while the demand is very fair at our quotations. We advise liberal shipments of 1-pound sections and extracted.

A. V. BISHOP &amp; Co.

**Buffalo, Sept. 16.**—There is quite an improved demand for honey at present, and moderate amounts can be sold of strictly fancy 1 pound comb at 11 to 12c; lower grades range from 10c downward. We advise but moderate shipments for awhile yet. Extracted—average grades could be sold at 4 to 5c. Fancy beeswax, 27 to 28c; common, 30 to 25c. RATTENSON & Co.

**Columbus, O., Sept. 28.**—Fancy white comb, 14 to 15c; No. 1 white, 13 to 13c; No. 2 white, 10 to 11c; amber, 8 to 10c. Extracted, 5½ to 7c.

There still exists a scarcity of white comb, and holders who contemplate using this market should do so early.

COLUMBUS COM. AND STORAGE CO.

**New York, Sept. 26.**—Comb honey continues to arrive freely. Demand is good for nearly all grades at following prices: Fancy white, 14c; No. 1, 13c; amber, 10c; buckwheat, 8 to 9c; an exceptional quality at 9½c. There is a good demand for extracted, all kinds, at 6½c for white, and 5½c for light amber in cans; Southern, in barrels, 55 to 58c a gallon. Beeswax dull at 26c.

HILDRETH BROS. &amp; SEGELKEN.

**San Francisco, Sept. 14.**—White comb, 9 to 9½c; amber, 7 to 8½c. Extracted, white, 6½ to 8½c; light amber, 5½ to 6c. Beeswax, 24 to 27c.

Stocks are light of both comb and extracted, but more especially so of choice extracted, the latter being in most active request. Market is firm at the quotations, with holders disposed in most instances to ask somewhat higher figures.

**Cleveland, Sept. 1.**—Fancy white, 13 to 14c; No. 1 white, 12 to 12½c; light amber, 11c; buckwheat, 9c. Extracted, white, 7c; light amber, 6c.

The demand for honey is exceptionally good, owing to the crop in this vicinity being very light. A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

**Detroit, Sept. 24.**—Fancy white, 11 to 12c; A No. 1, 10 to 11c; No. 1, 10c; fancy dark or amber, 9 to 10c; other grades, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 6 to 6½c; dark or amber, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c. M. H. HUNT.

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